EG&G ROCKY FLATS NEPA COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST REVIEW FORM

EC Number. EC 8992	EU Dale. Sep	Member 3, 1332		
Project Name: OUs 12, 14 ar	nd 15 Site Characteri	zation Field Work		
	81 (OU 12) 84 (OU 14) 20 (OU 15)			
Project PA:				
	Anderson (OU 12) ie Hayes (OU 14) is Shubbe (OU 15)	. •	•	
NEPA compliance Committee F	Review (Sign & date a	pplicable space):		
CX Rec	mmended	Date	ADM Recomme	ended
Environ. Doc.:	e Remo	9/9/92		
Fac. Proj. Mgmt:	4 M June ch	9/4/92 -		
General Counsel:	Walland	9/9/92 -	-	
Fac. Safety Eng.: Som	dra N. Dry	9/9/92		
Comments:	0			
CEQ Section 1506.1(c) Review	v:	Yes	<i>p</i> p	
1. Project justified ind	lependently	X		
2. Project will prejudio	ce program decision		×	
10 CFR 1022 Review (wetlands	s issue) needed:		X	
NCC Recommendation:X	_CX recommended.			•
	_ADM recommended			
END Mgr. Approval/Date: 87	118 of 211	92		

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ROCKY FLATS PLANT

ECOLOGY & NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT DIVISION ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

EC 8992

Charge numbers: 986481 (OU 12), 986484 (OU 14), 986520 (OU 15)

1. Date: September 9, 1992

11. Activity/Project Name: Site Characterization Field Work at OUs 12, 14 and 15

111. 986481 (OU 12) Authorization/Project Numbers:

986484 (OU 14)

986520 (OU 15)

IV. A. EG&G Project Administrator: N/A

B. ADS Number (E&WM only): 1007A (OU 12)

1010A (OU 14)

1018 (OU 15)

C. DOE Program Sponsor: James K. Hartman

٧. Initiating Line Manager: Gregg Anderson (OU 12)

Charlie Hayes (OU 14

Dennis Shubbe (OU 15)

VI. A Project/Activity Description:

> Operable Units (OUs)12 (400/800 Areas), 14 (Radioactive Sites) and 15 (Inside Building Closures) are scheduled in the InterAgency Agreement (IAG) to undergo site characterization field work starting in the late fall of 1992 (OUs 12 and 14) and early spring of 1993 (OU 15). All three OUs are located entirely within the Security Controlled Area of the Plant. (Continued on next page)

> > Reviewed For Classification /しこり

OU 12

OU 12 is the 400 and 800 Areas, shown in Figure 1. The OU is entirely in the Security Cornolled Area, the developed portion of RFP that is occupied by buildings, paved areas, utilities and other features that have significantly disturbed the natural environment. The OU consists of 10 individual hazardous substance sites (IHSSs): 116.1, and 116.2 (multiple solvent spills at the west and south loading dock areas of Building 444), 120.1 and 120.2 (fiberglassing areas north and west of Building 664), 136.1 and 136.2 (backfilled cooling tower ponds southwest, east and northwest of Building 444), 147.2 (process waste leak site northeast of Building 881), 157.2 (an area of radioactive contamination around Building 444), 187 (acid leaks in an area north of Building 444) and 189 (a storage yard in which there were multiple acid spills, northeast of Building 444). Because of their varied histories, field work will be different in each IHSS.

Figures 2 through 11 show the types of field work planned for each IHSS and the locations of each field activity. The maps show that OU 12 field work will include:

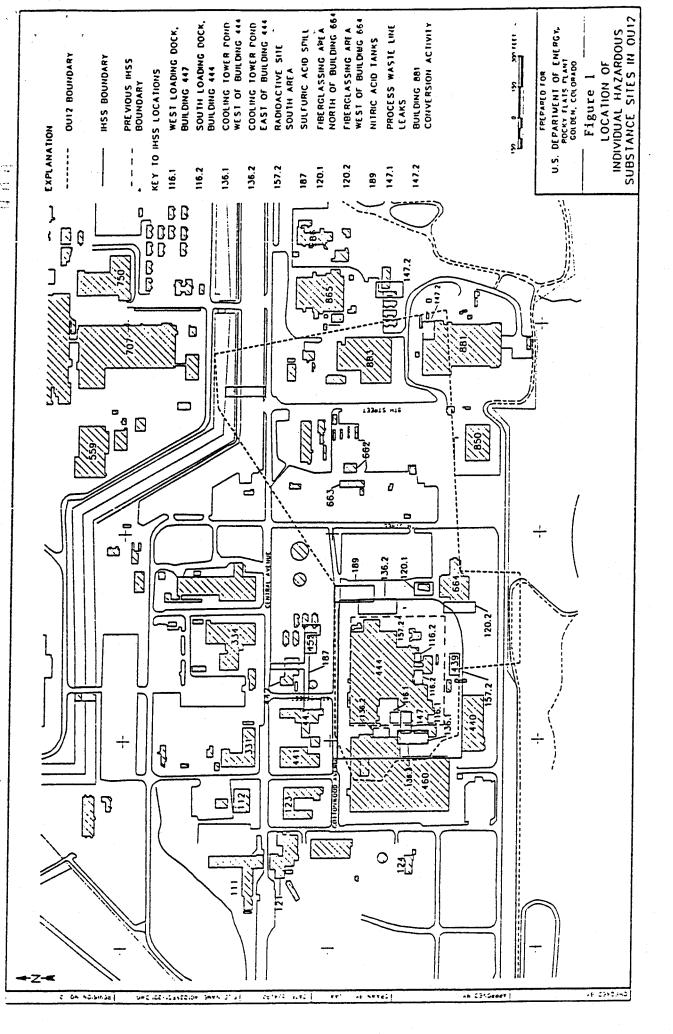
- surficial soil or soil profile samples at 82 locations,
- soil gas surveys at 135 locations,
- soil borings at 20 locations,
- monitoring wells at 3 locations,
- sediment samples at 12 locations,
- hydraulic probes at 25 locations,
- radiological surveys at 43 locations.

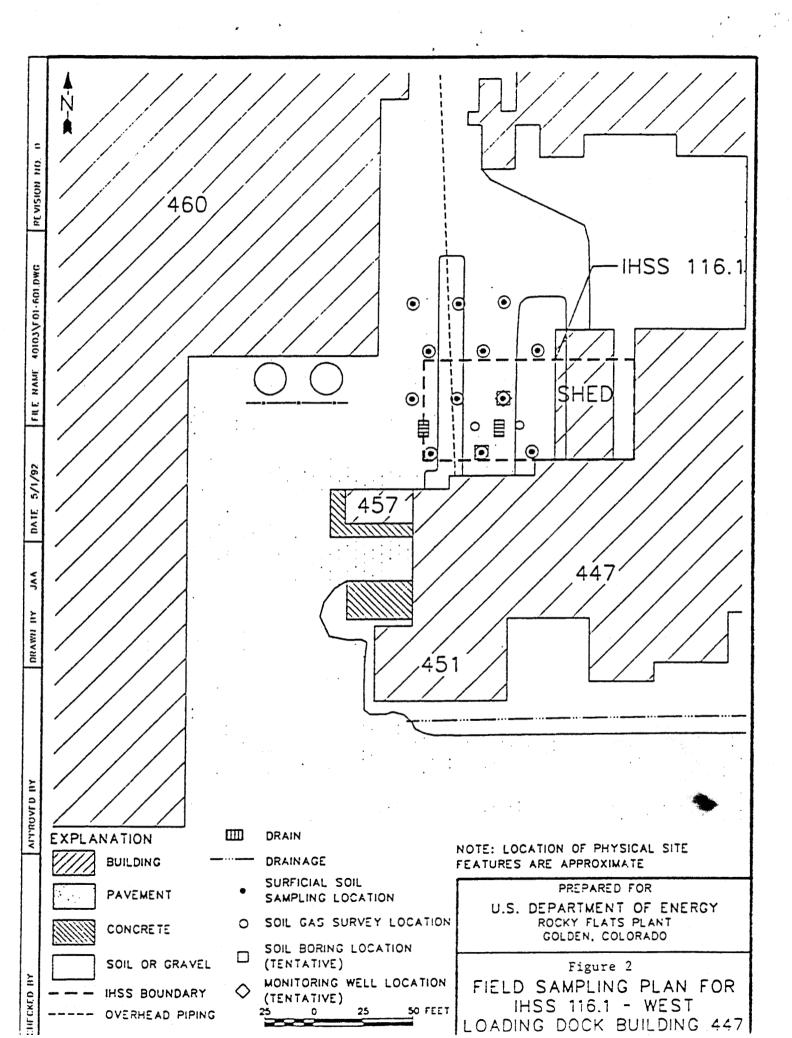
Each of these types of activities is described in the "Field Sampling Methods" section below. In many instances, more than one type of field work will occur at a single location.

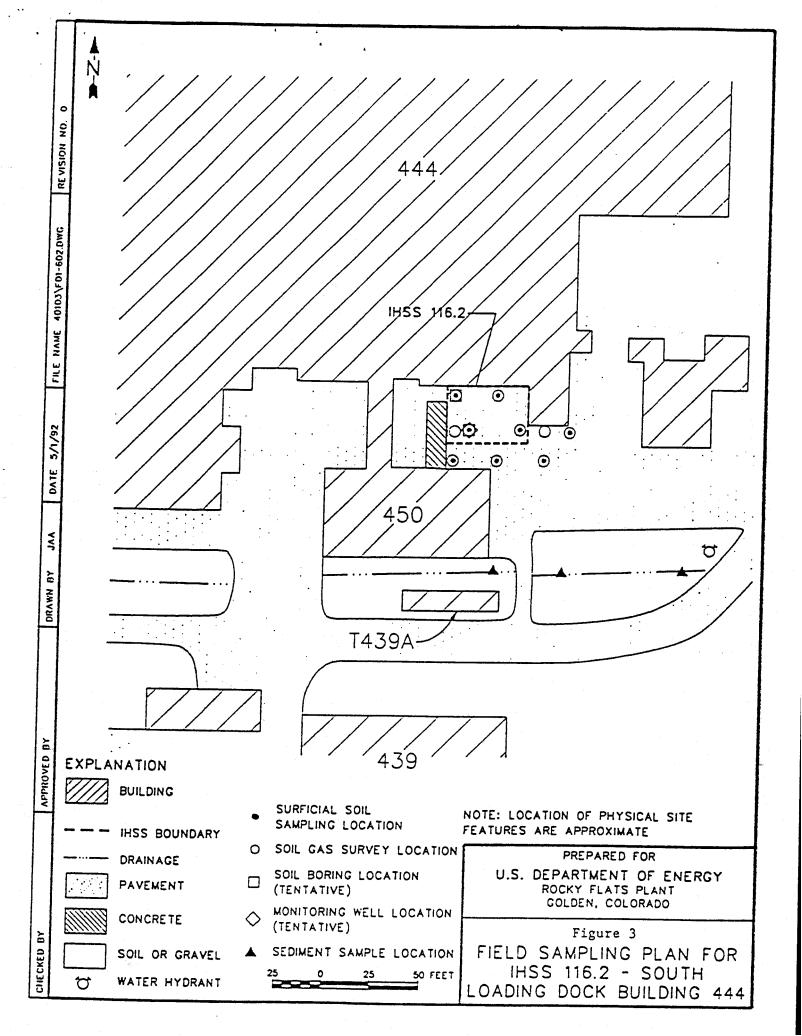
Site characterization activities at OU 12 are expected to start in the fourth quarter of 1992 and continue into the fourth quarter of 1993.

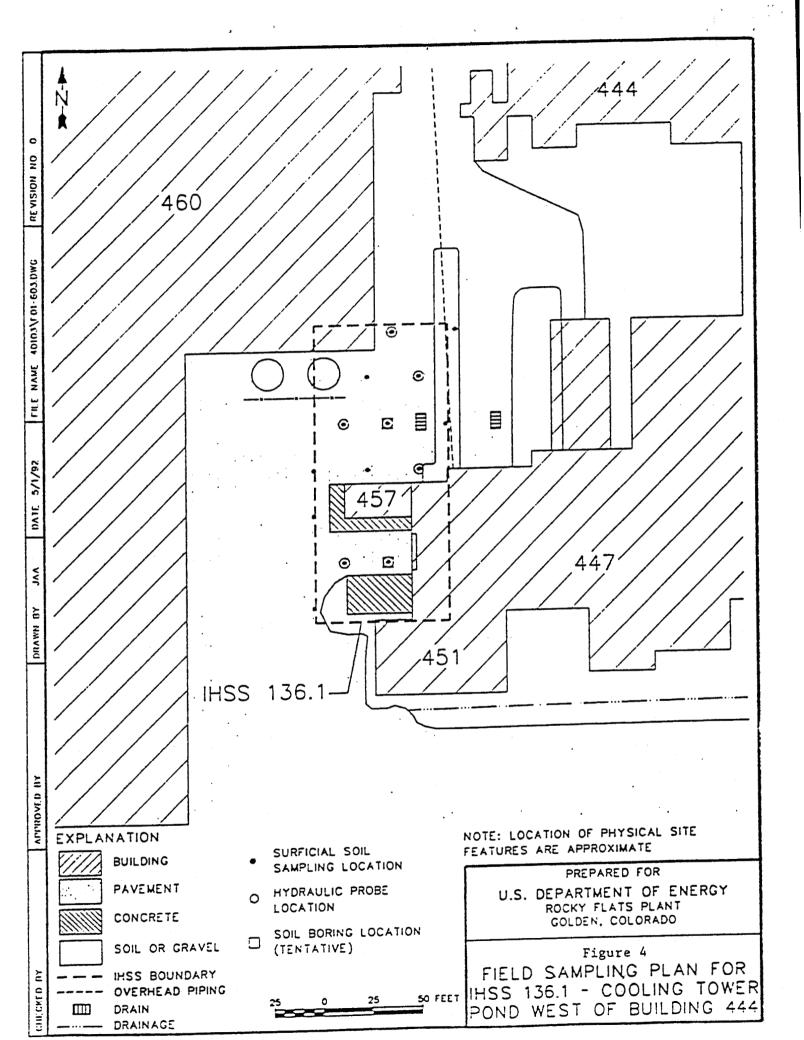
OU 14

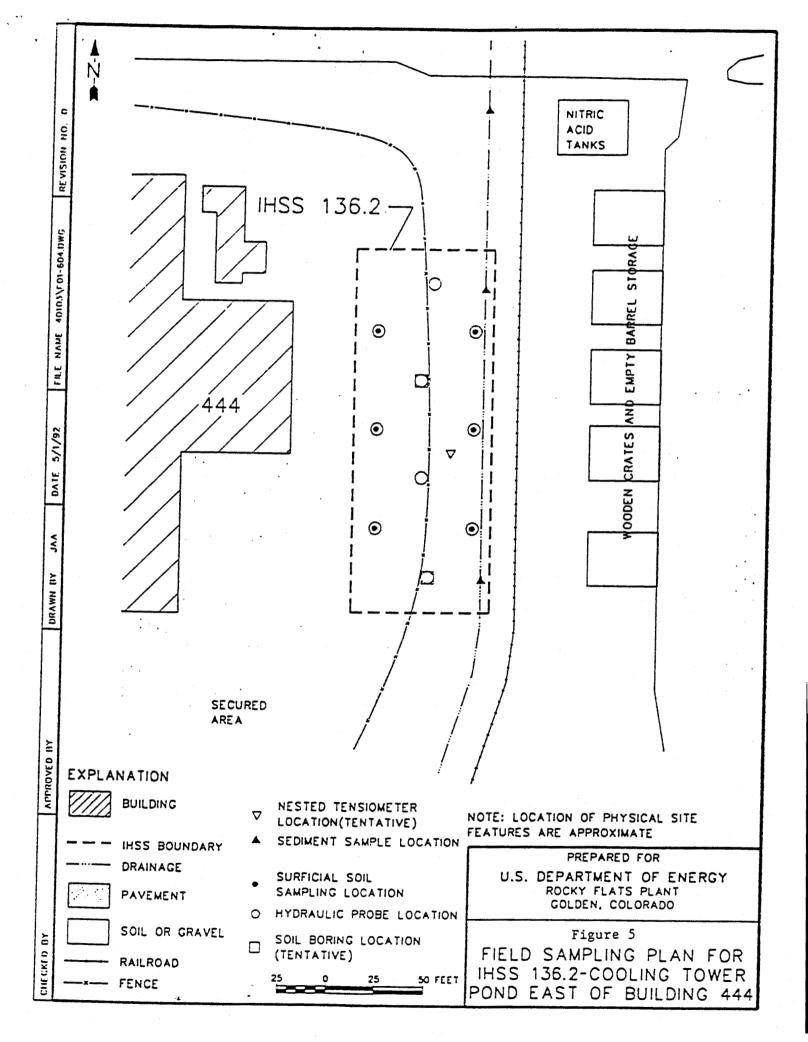
OU 14 consists of eight IHSSs (131, 156.1, 160, 161, 162, 164.1, 164.2 and 164.3) in the south and west areas of the plant site. Each of the IHSSs is shown in Figure 12. IHSS 131, which is difficult to see on the map, is located in the northwest corner of Building 776, just east of the north end of the long narrow IHSS. Of the eight IHSSs, two are parking lots containing 313,000 square feet, four are paved areas near building including 82,000 square feet, one is a storage pad of 25,000 square feet, and the eighth is a paved road covering 161,000 square feet. Like the OU 12 IHSSs, all of these IHSSs are within the Security Controlled Area.

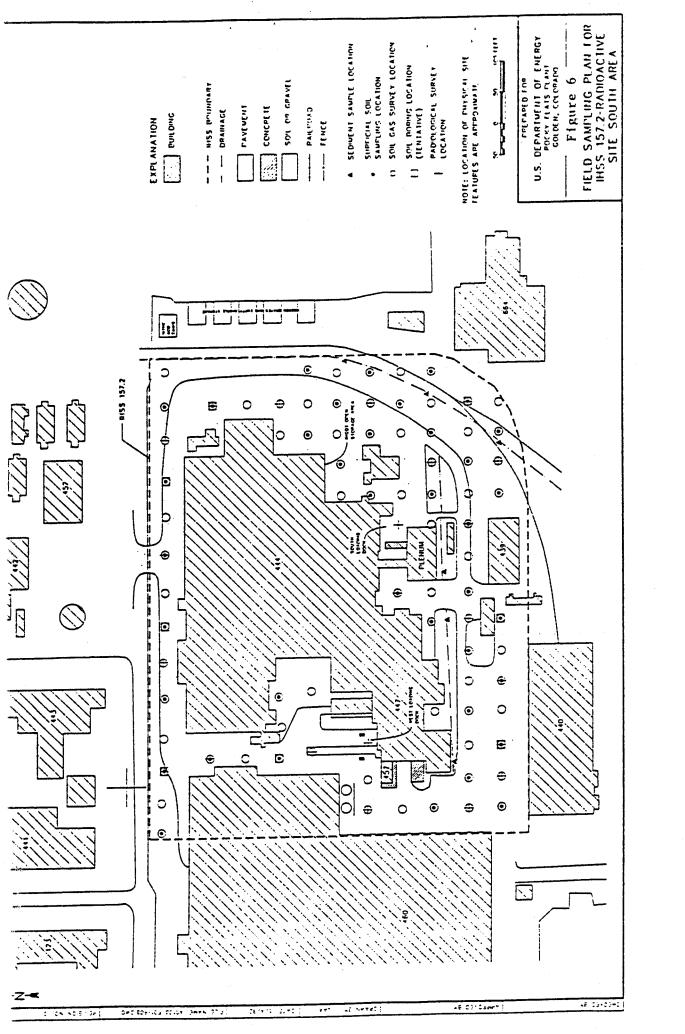


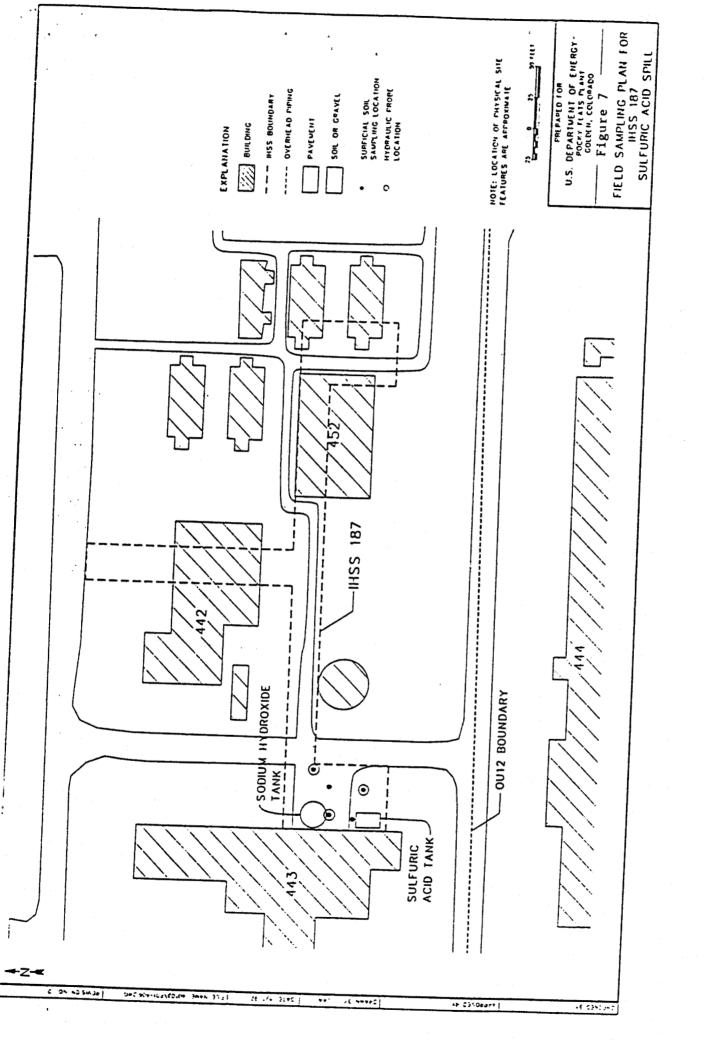


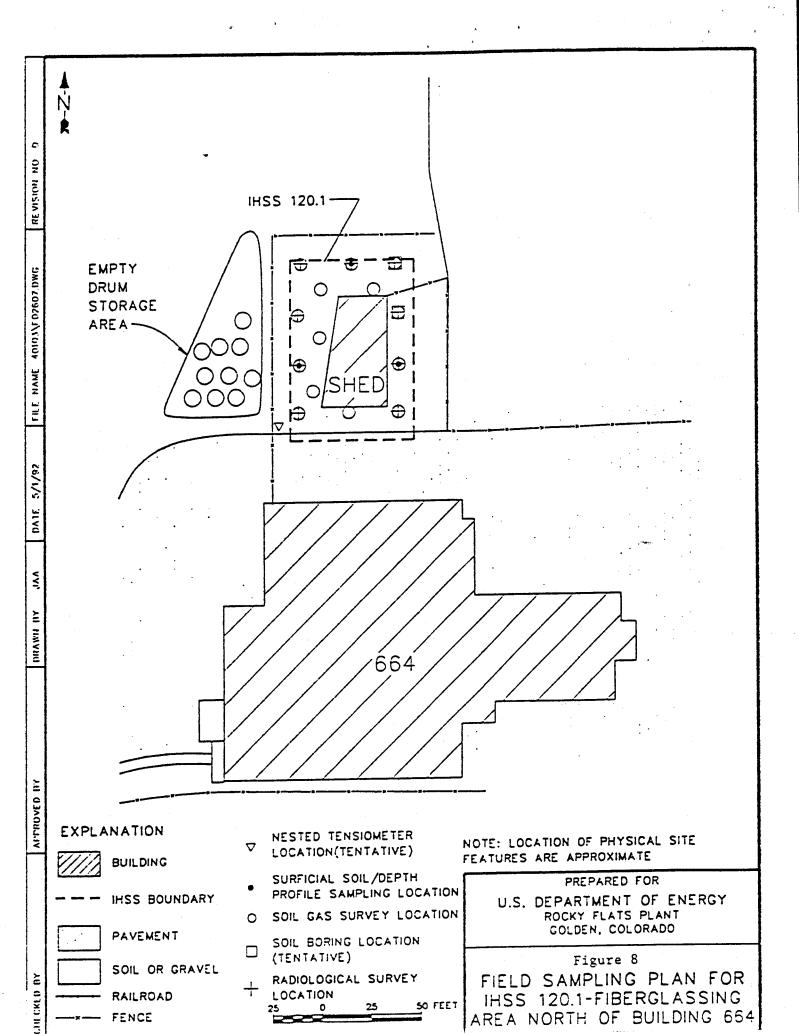


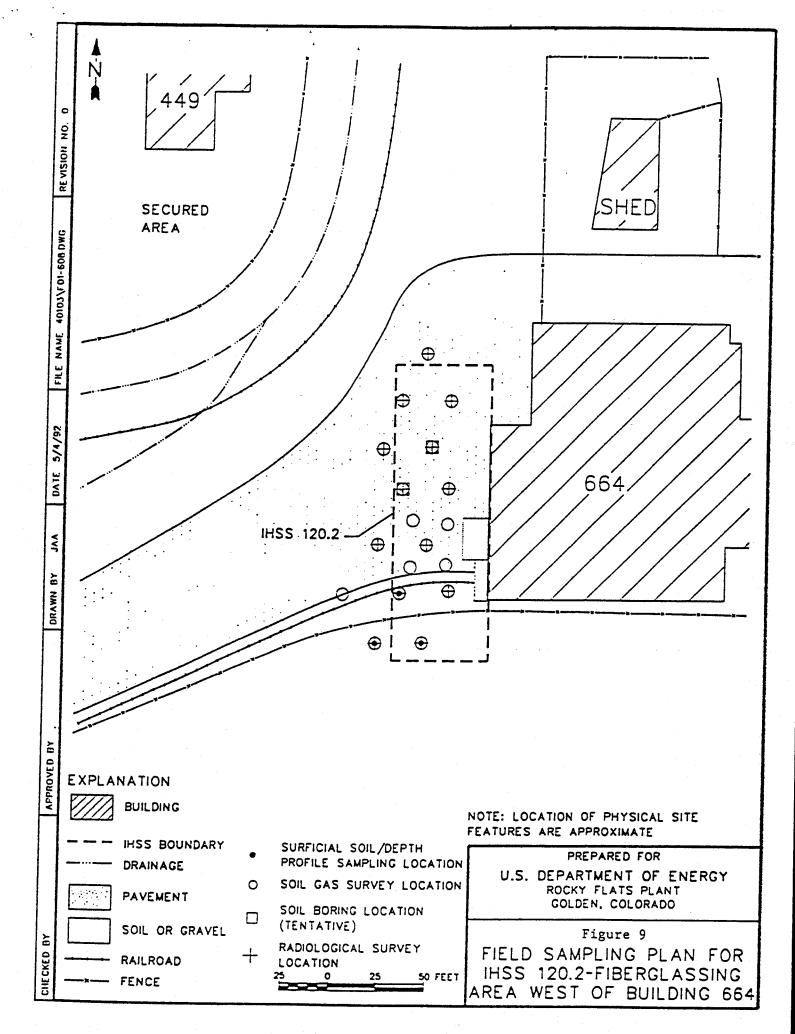


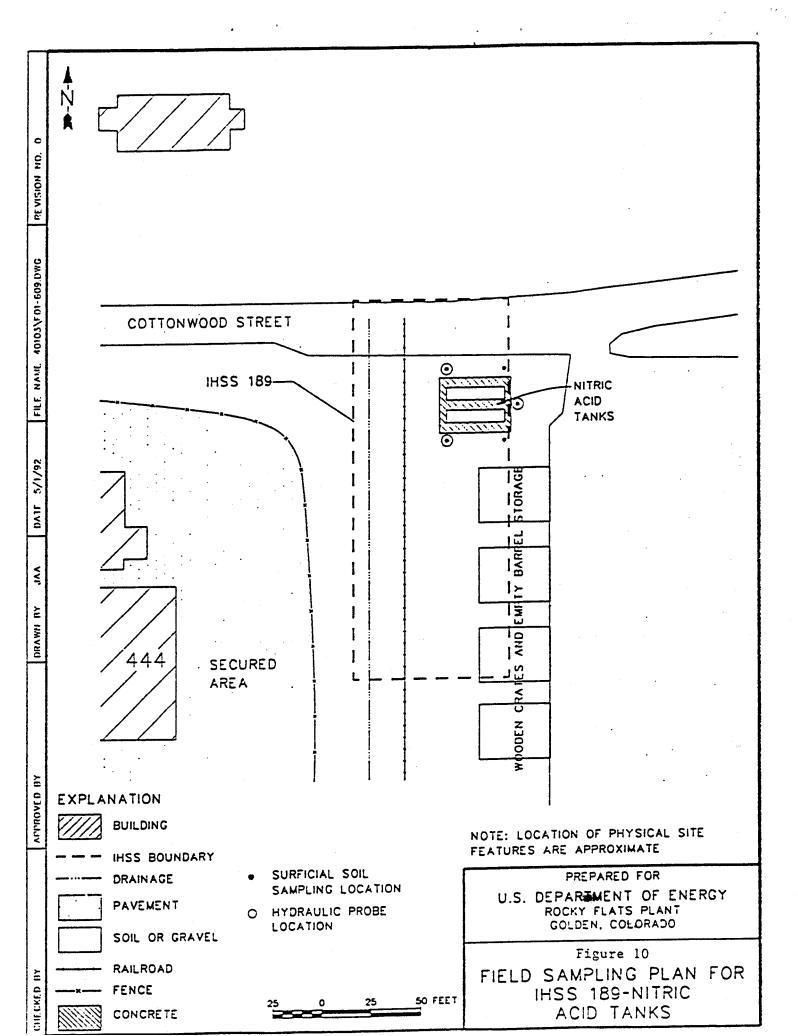


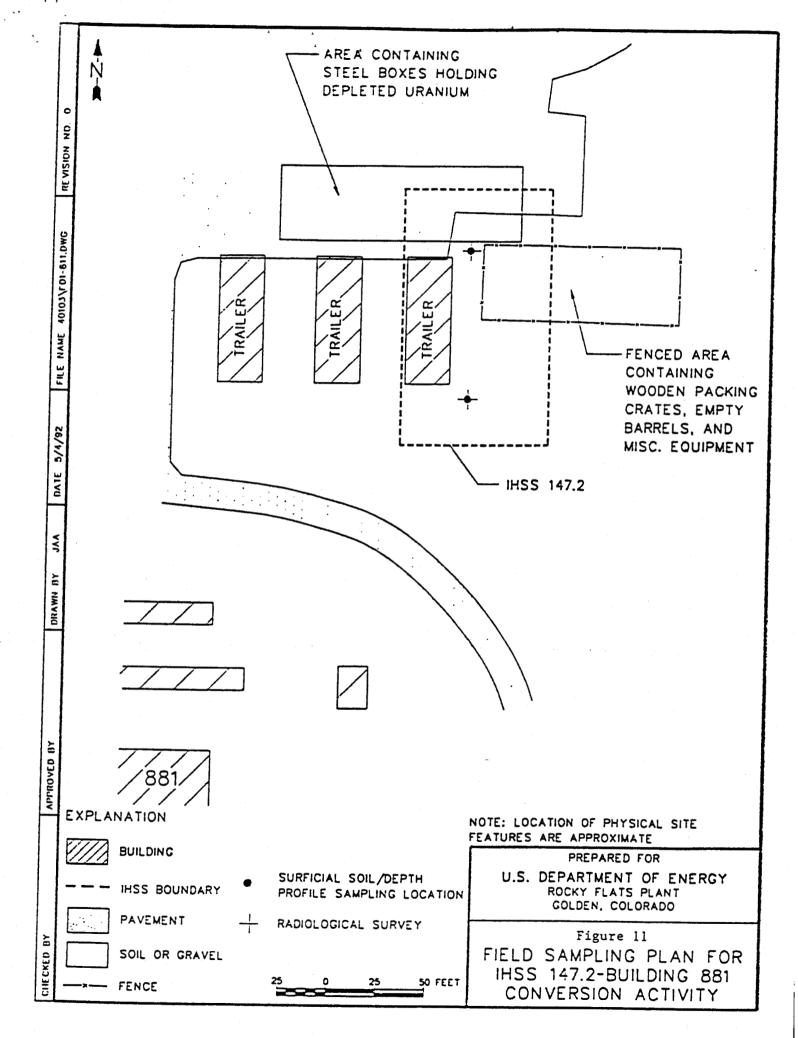


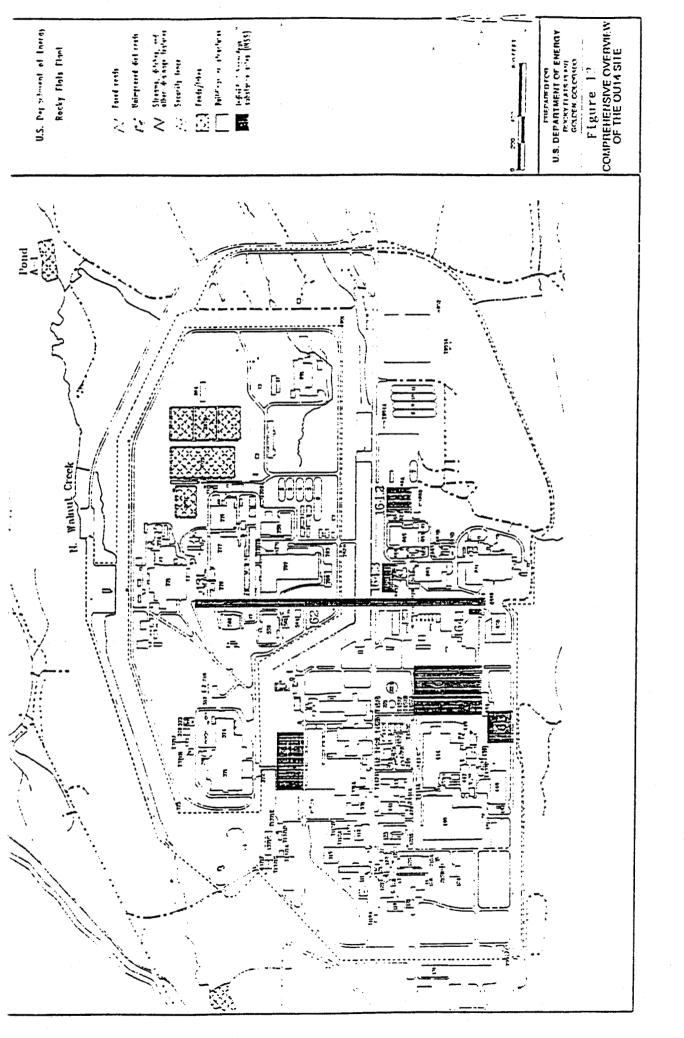


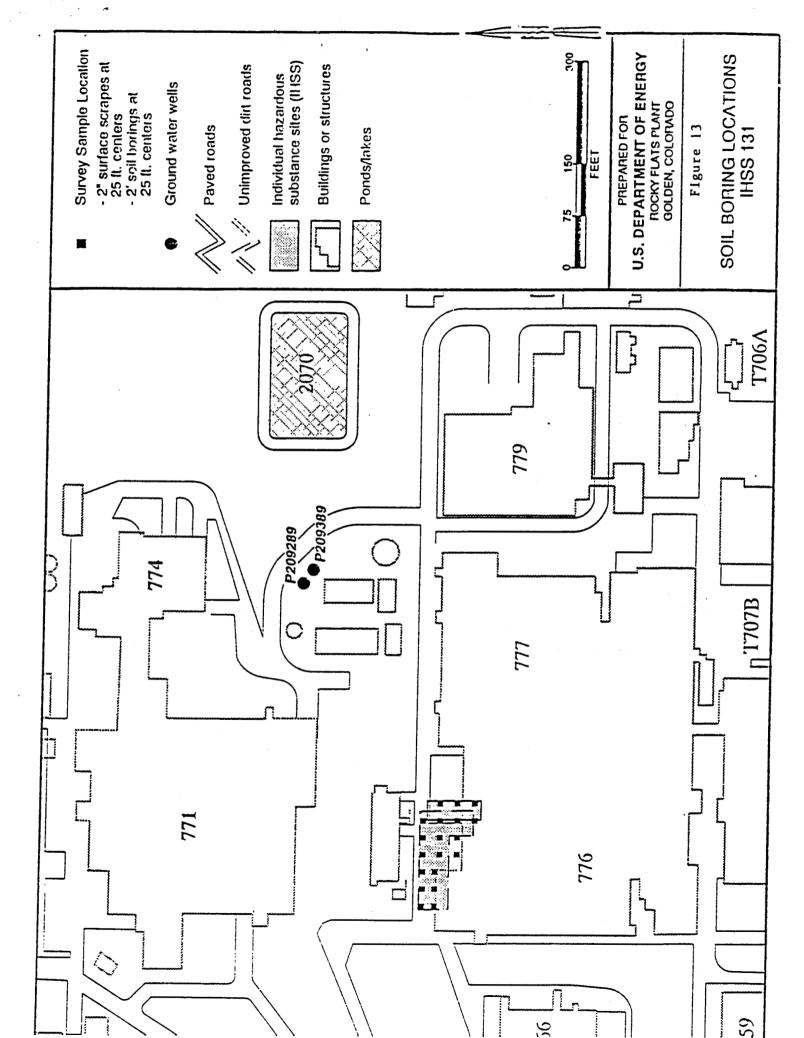


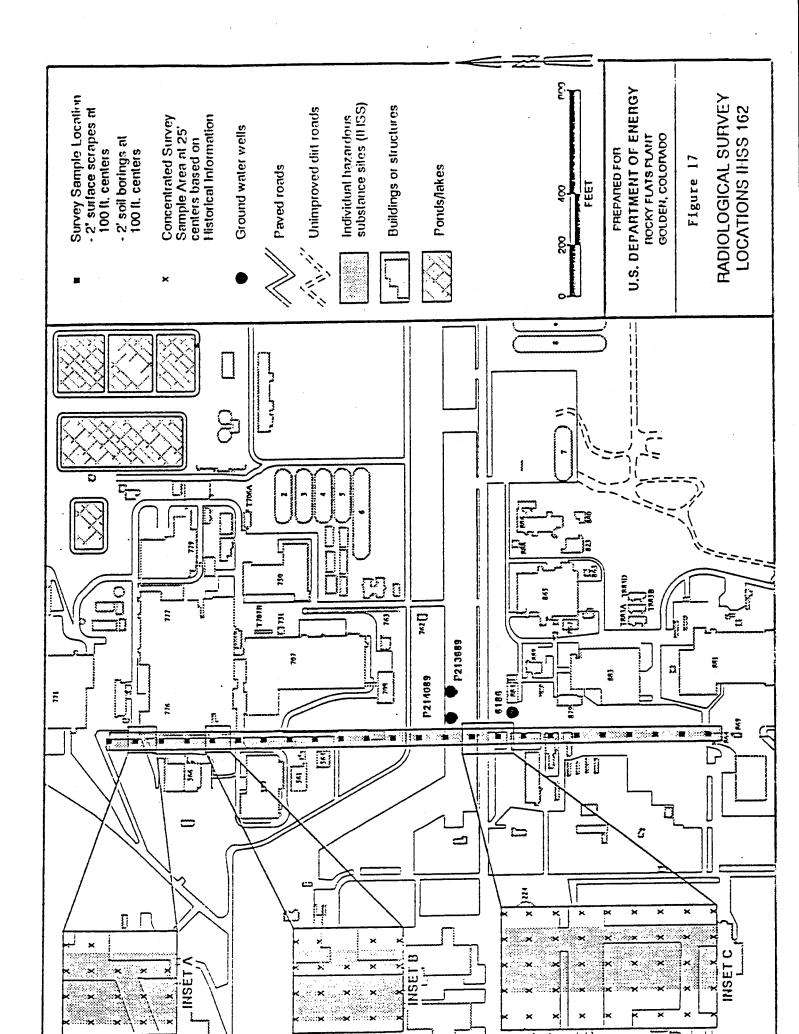


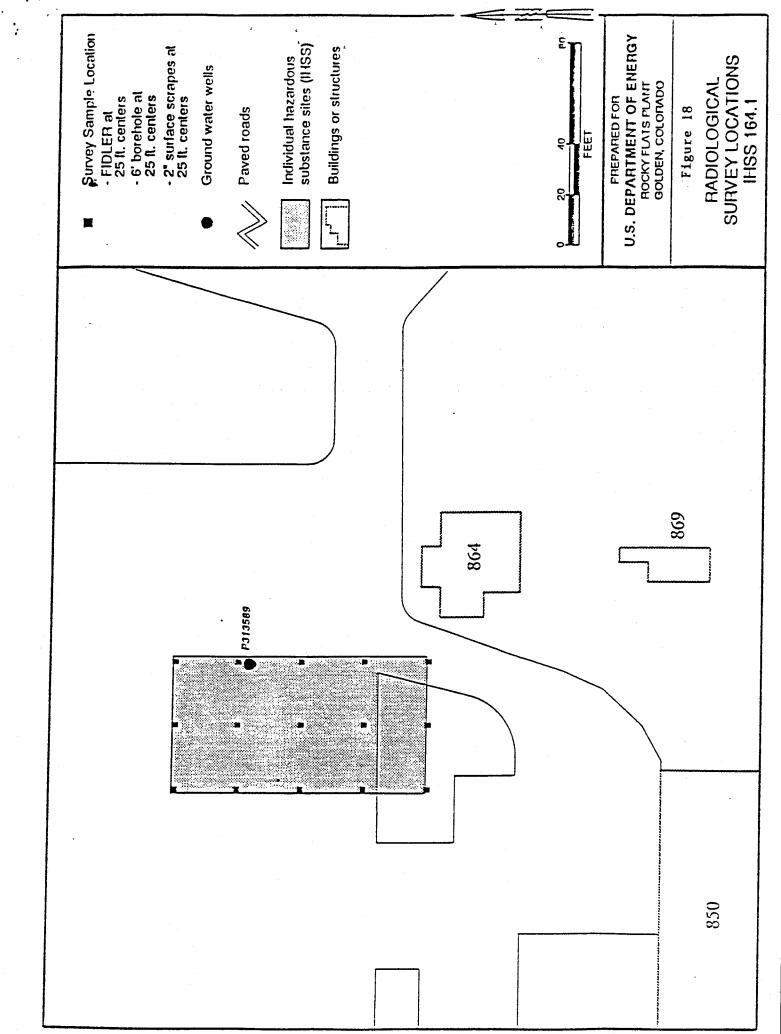


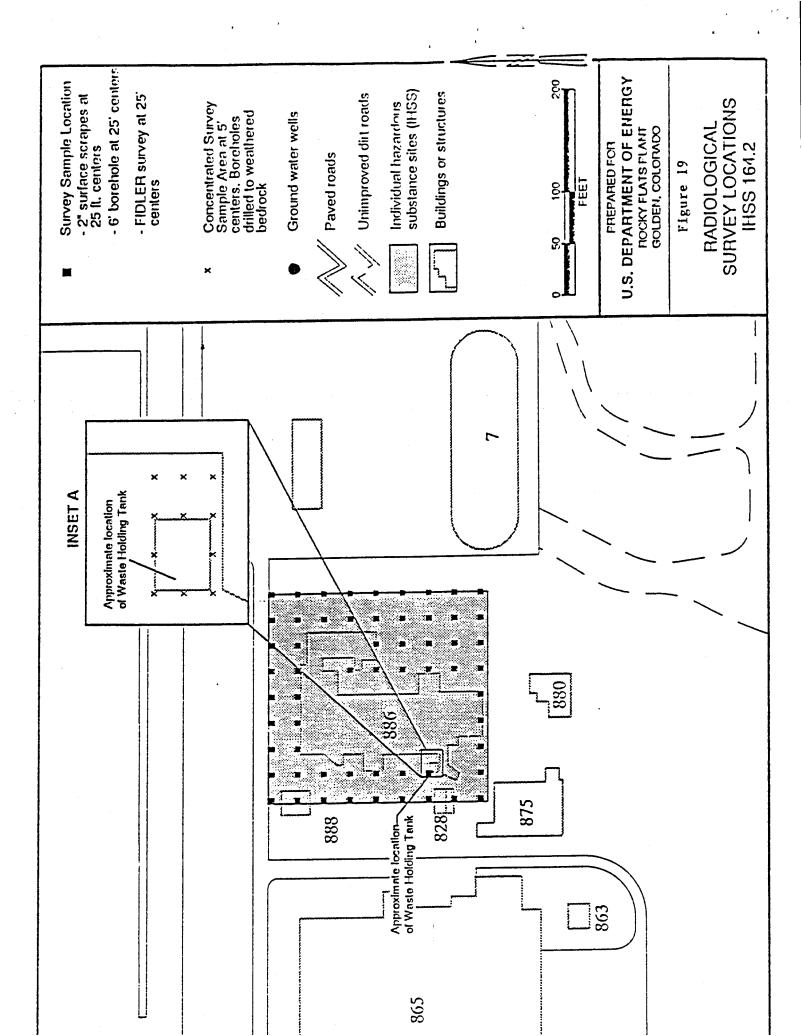


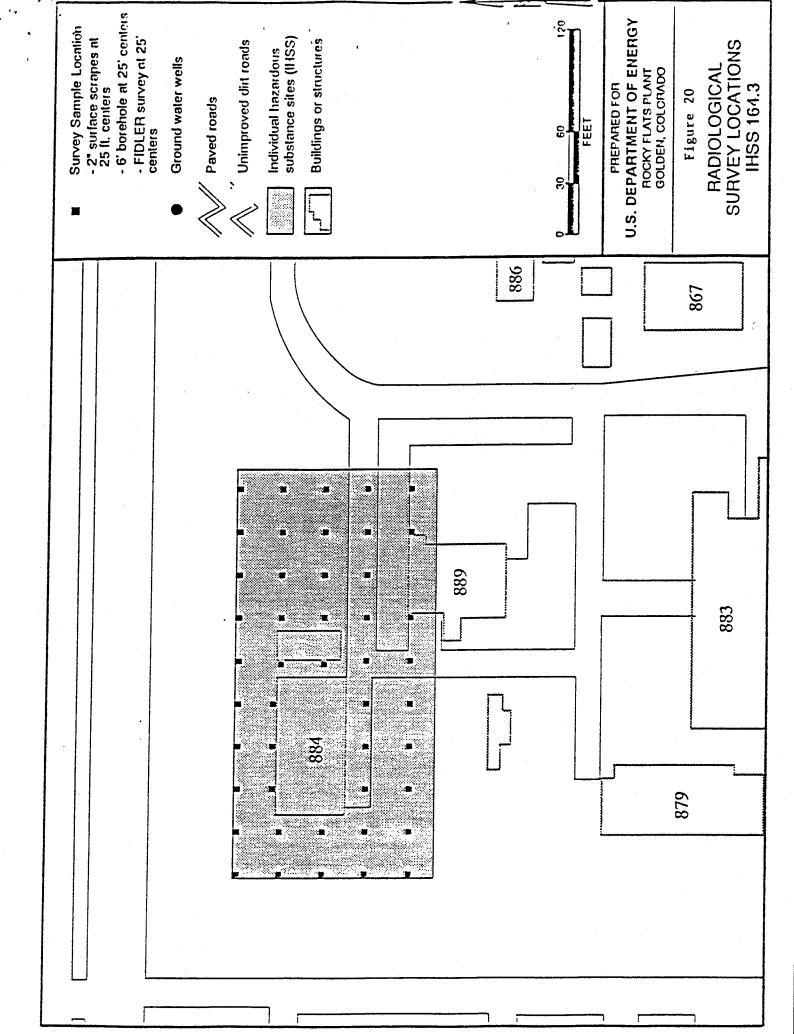


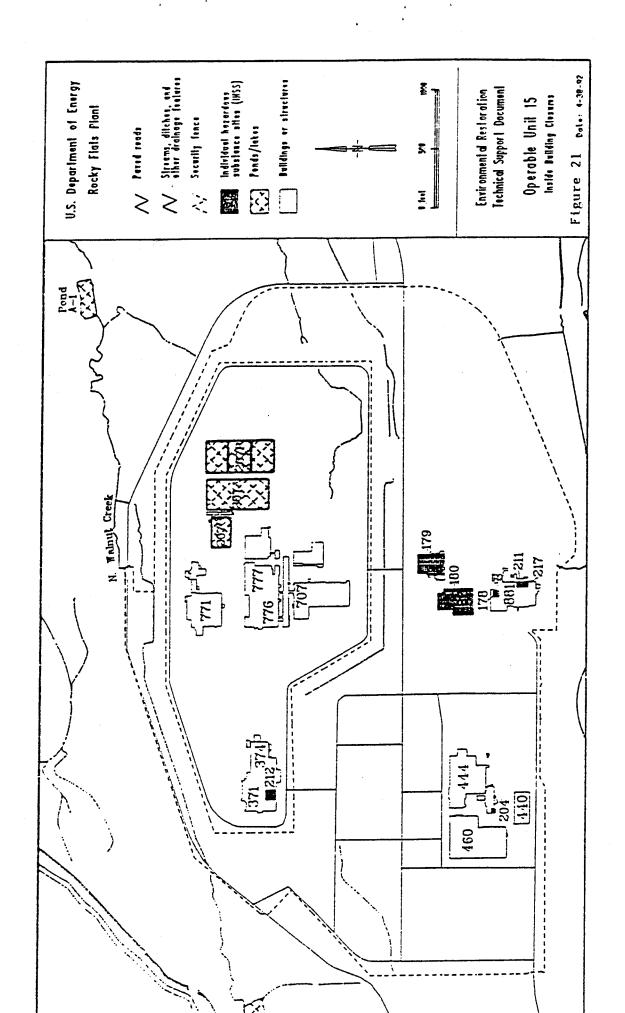












OU 15 field work is expected to start in the second quarter of 1993 and continue though the first quarter of 1994.

Field Sampling Methods

Field sampling activities will be conducted using the following methods:

Surficial soil sampling using a hand-held scoop to collect soil from a depth of two inches on a 50-foot grid.

Other soil sampling with a Kansas Soil Sampler. This device, which may be used if needed, uses a piston to drive the sampler into the soil to a depth of about one-foot. When the sampler is removed, it brings with it a soil core which will be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Borehole and well drilling. Hollow-stem augers or, if necessary, rotary drills, will be used to drill boreholes while wells will be drilled with conventional augers. Boreholes, typically not more than eight-inches in diameter, will be drilled to determine the geotechnical characteristics of the soil, to further investigate trends identified in earlier tasks, to collect samples for analysis, and to install monitoring wells. Some boreholes drilled to determine geotechnical characteristics of the soil will be drilled to a depth of two-feet and will use a split-spoon sampler to obtain either discrete or composite soil samples. Other boreholes will be drilled to the water table or three-feet into weathered bedrock, whichever is encountered first. All borings not completed as monitoring wells will be grouted and abandoned immediately after drilling to prevent vertical migration of possible contaminants. All drill cuttings and soil samples will be surveyed for radionuclides, VOCs, metals and other contaminants. All such material will be handled in accordance with applicable procedures.

Soil gas surveys using a one-inch diameter stainless steel probe rod driven into the ground by a hydraulic rig mounted on a vehicle. Probes will be driven to a depth of about five feet to collect samples that will be analyzed immediately for VOCs in a mobile lab. Soil gas sampling will generally be done on a 50-foot grid.

Radiological surveys: FIDLER, sodium iodide or HPGe (high purity germanium) system to identify and quantify all gamma-emitting radionuclides. These devices operate non-invasively (no drilling or other physical penetration of the ground) by being moved across the surface of the ground while taking remote readings. The devices may be between an inch and 25-feet above the ground on a tripod or vehicle. Most of the radiological surveying will be done on a 25-foot grid, though the size of the grid will be reduced where elevated radiation levels are encountered. Surface wipe samples will be obtained by rubbing a moistened filter paper over a specified area of the surface being sampled. The filter paper is then sent to a laboratory for analysis.

Hydraulic probes are small-diameter (typically 2-inches) vehicle-mounted rods that are forced into the ground under hydraulic pressure, similar to the probes used in soil gas surveys. Various measuring devices can mounted on the probes to measure subsurface conditions. Probe-mounted, vertically-nested tensiometers will be used to measure soil water pressure.

<u>Sediment sampling</u> is done by using a small, hand-held container to remove sediment from the bed of drainages.

B. Total Estimated Cost: \$3.4 million

			list	
VII.	Statutes applicable:	YES	NO	
	 A. Will the project require or potentially require an application for permit or permit modification under: 1. Clean Air Act? 2. Clean Water Act? 		<u>X</u>	
	 B. Does the project involve RCRA permitting? (if "no", skip to C) 1. Will a RCRA permit or modification be required? 2. Does the project include a removal? 3. Does project include RCRA closure? partial? full? 4. Does project include excavation or capping to meet RCRA requirements? 5. Will cost and duration stay within \$2 million and 12 months? (Explain in project description.) 		<u>×</u> = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	
	 C. Does the project involve CERCLA? (if "no", skip to D) 1. Does project include CERCLA removal? 2. Will cost and duration stay within \$2 million and 12 months? (Explain in project description.) 		<u>×</u>	(see Note 1)
	D. Does the project threaten to violate statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements, or DOE Order?		<u>_X</u>	
	E. Will the action be in or near a SWMU?	<u>_X</u> _		(see Note 2)
	F. Does the project potentially impact threatened & endangered species or habitat, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act?		_X_	
VIII.	Will this project construct or require a new or expanded waste disposal, recovery, storage or treatment facility?		_X_	

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IX.	Is project needed for IAG, AIP, FFCA, or other federal or state agreement? (Specify and explain any schedule urgency and deadlines in project description.)	_X_		(see Note 3)
X.	Is the project: A. new process, building, etc.or B. a modification to an existing? C. capital equipment/machinery installation?	•	_ <u>X</u> X	
XI.	Location Items: A. Will the project result in, or have the potential to result in, long term changes to the environment? B. Will the action occur outside the security zone/ protected area (i.e., outside Gate 8 at Post 100 and		<u> </u>	
	Gate 10 at Post 900)? C. Will the action take place in a wetland or floodplain?		<u>X</u>	
XII.	Will the project result in changes and/or disturbances of the following existing considerations? A. noise levels B. air emissions C. liquid effluents D. solid wastes E. radioactive wastes (including contaminated soil) F. hazardous waste G. mixed waste (radioactive and hazardous) H. chemical or petroleum product storage I. water use (withdrawal of groundwater or diversion or withdrawal of surface water) J. drinking water system K. sewage disposal system L. soil movement outside facility fences or beyond SWMU boundaries M. site clearing, excavation, or other physical alterations to grade		X	(see Note 4) (see Note 4) (see Note 5) (see Note 5) (see Note 6) (see Note 7)
XIII.	Will the project threaten public health or safety?	·	<u>X</u>	
XIV.	Will the project have possible effects on the environment which are likely to be highly controversial?		<u>_X</u>	
XV.	Will the project establish a precedent for future actions that will have significant effects, or represent a decision in principle about a future consideration?	YES	X NO	
XVI.	Will the project be substantially related to other actions that have individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts?		_X_	

XVII. Will the project adversely affect federal, state, or locally designated natural areas, prime arricultural land, special water sources, or historic, archeological, or architectural sites?

 X_{-}

- Note 1: The site characterization work is to be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of RCRA and CERCLA, as well as DOE's Interagency Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Colorado Department of Health, to characterize sites which have been identified under CERCLA as having the potential to be sites where radioactive and/or hazardous materials may have been released to the environment.
- Note 2: Virtually all the field work will be in or adjacent to SWMUs since the purpose of the activity is to identify the nature and extent of contamination of certain SWMUs/IHSSs.
- Note 3: Each of the three field sampling programs is an integral part of activities that are milestones under the IAG. Each of the field sampling programs is included within the IAG schedules.
- Note 4: The soil sampling, sediment sampling and borehole drilling activities could produce samples or spoils that contain hazardous and/or radioactive contaminants. All samples will be sent to laboratories for analysis. Spoils (from drilling activities) will be shoveled into drums and left at the site until they can be characterized and appropriately disposed of.
- Note 5: Sriall amounts of water (quarts) will be withdrawn from the wells that are to be drilled so that their constituents can be analyzed as part of the program to determine the nature and extent of contamination.
- Note 6. Soil samples will be sent to off-site laboratories for analysis. Drilling spoils will be held for proper disposal, possibly off-site, if they are found to contain contaminates.
- Note 7: The only "excavation" associated with these projects are the drilling of boreholes and wells and the taking of soil and sediment samples.

EC Prepared by: Bill Moore

Date: September 9, 1992

Organization: END

Bldg: 080

Extension: 8599